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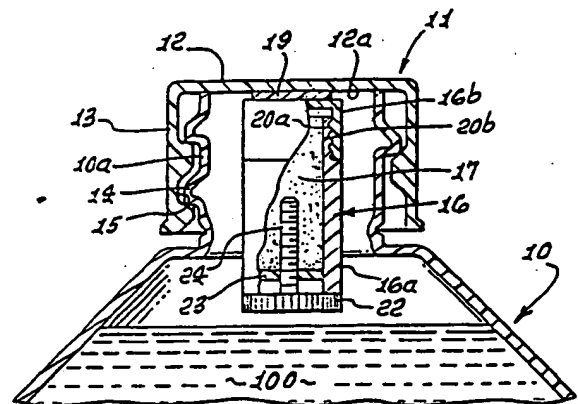
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54 Multi functional laundry product and employment of same during fabric laundering.

57 The invention relates generally to products useful for home laundering, and more particularly to a product which incorporates a prespotter with a detergent and having one or more of the following separate functions: detergency, fabric softening, stain removal, bleaching, and bluing; with the advantage being that both the detergent and prespotter are uniquely packaged together (in 10 and 16) as one product, negating the need to purchase and store separate products for each end use function, and also, unavoidably providing presentation of the prespotter to the detergent user at the time of laundering. The invention also concerns methods of use of such products during laundering.



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MULTI FUNCTIONAL LAUNDRY PRODUCT AND
EMPLOYMENT OF SAME DURING FABRIC LAUNDERING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to products
5 useful for home laundering, and more particularly to a
product which incorporates a prespotter with a detergent
and having one or more of the following separate
functions: detergency, fabric softening, stain removal,
bleaching, and bluing; with the advantage being that
10 both the detergent and the prespotter are uniquely
packaged together as one product, negating the need to
purchase and store separate products for each end use
function, and also, unavoidably providing presentation
of the prespotter to the detergent user at the time of
15 laundering. Currently, products are available that
combine several functions such as detergency/fabric
softening, detergency/stain removal, etc. In addition,
detergent products often come with use directions
suggesting methods for using the product itself as a
20 prespotter for pretreating stains or heavily soiled
areas prior to laundering. These products are not
nearly as desirable as the product comprising the
present invention, which is unique in that it combines
a detergent product with an effective self-contained
25 prespotter, all in one package which facilitates storage,
handling, use and effectiveness.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention contemplates a prespotter product, either liquid or solid, packaged in a dispensing container. The latter is uniquely combined
5 with the container used to package the laundry detergent in such a manner as to facilitate storage, handling and use of both the prespotter and the detergent at the time of laundering. The design is such that the prespotter dispensing container is not only attached to or integral
10 with the detergent container, but can be detached from or otherwise used separately from the detergent product container. Such structural incorporation of the prespotter container into the detergent container is referred to herein as a "fitment", the various unusually
15 advantageous forms of which can best be described by reference to the following drawings and descriptions. Detergent containers useful with the fitment can take the form of bottles or folding cartons as will appear.

The present invention is a container
20 combination comprising a) a first openable container containing a detergent composition for use in home laundering of fabrics, and characterised by b) a dispensing container containing a fabric prespotter composition, and forming a fitment, c) the fitment
25 carried by the first container to be readily detachable

at least in part for dispensing the prespotter composition onto fabric as at the time of fabric laundering.

The present invention is also a method of

5 laundrying fabric comprising the following steps: a) providing a first volume of detergent a portion of which is to be added to fabric laundry wash water, b) providing a second and smaller volume of a prespotter composition in close transported association with the first volume

10 of detergent for presentation at the time of laundering, c) and separating some of said prespotter composition from such close association with the detergent volume and applying same to a soiled portion or portions of fabric that is thereafter laundered in the wash water

15 containing said added portion of detergent.

As will appear, the step c) is typically carried out just prior to addition of the fabric to the wash water at the time of laundering, the user being unavoidably alerted to carry out step c) by

20 virtue of steps a) and b). In addition, the method may be further enabled by the following steps: i) providing a container containing said first volume of detergent, ii) providing a sub-container containing said smaller volume of prespotter composition, and

25 iii) mounting said sub-container in close transported

association with said container.

The sub-container may take the unusually advantageous form of the "fitment" referred to, and to be described, as well as
5 their methods of mountings on the principal container.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in
10 which:-

Fig. 1 is a vertical section showing a fitment adhered to the underside of a bottle overcap;

Fig. 2 is a vertical section showing
15 a fitment cap seated on the bottle finish;

Fig. 3 is a section showing a fitment cap snapped into a friction sleeve in a bottle overcap;

Fig. 4 is a section showing a fitment thread connected to a double threaded bottle overcap;

Fig. 5 is a section showing a fitment flange engaging an indent on a bottle neck;

5 Fig. 6 is a section showing a tapered fitment wedged into a bottle tapered neck;

Fig. 7 is a section showing a fitment seated on a shelf formed in the bottle as an indent or part of the bottle handle;

10 Fig. 8 is a section showing an inner prespotter container seated inside a flanged cup fitment which engages the top of the bottle finish;

Fig. 9 is a section showing a collar under a fitment cap engaging a bottle sealing surface, and the
15 bottle cap sealing on a bottle shoulder;

Fig. 10 is a section showing a collar under a fitment cap engaging an indent on a bottle neck;

Fig. 11 is a section showing a fitment contained in a bottle snap-on overcap;

20 Fig. 12 is a section showing a fitment moulded as an integral part of a bottle overcap;

Fig. 13 is a section showing an inverted fitment thread connected into a double threaded overcap;

Fig. 14 is a section showing a fitment thread.
25 connected over the bottle finish, the fitment having a

cap attached to a rotary dispensing closure;

Fig. 15 is a section showing a fitment snap connected onto a plug in the bottle overcap;

Fig. 16 is a section showing a fitment
5 received within a recess formed in the bottle as an indent of handle;

Fig. 17 is a vertical elevation showing a fitment moulded as an integral part of a bottle, thereby forming a dual chambered container; and

10 Fig. 18 is a vertical elevation, partly in section, showing a fitment contained in a separate compartment that is an integral part of a folding carton used to hold the detergent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

15 Referring first to the drawings, Fig. 1 illustrates a first container in the form of a bottle 10 having a threaded neck 10a, the bottle containing flowable detergent 100 (as per example liquid detergent of flowable dry granules). The bottle has a removable
20 cap 11 which in turn has a top horizontal wall 12 overlying the neck 10a, and a depending skirt 13 that extends in interfitting section with the neck. As shown, the skirt and neck have interfitting screw threads 14 and 15, other type connections being usable.
25 The bottle, neck and cap may all consist of usable

plastic material.

Also provided is a dispensing container as defined by fitment 16 containing a fabric prespotter composition 17. The fitment is indirectly carried by the bottle 10, and directly by the cap 11, to be readily detachable, at least in part, for dispensing the prespotter composition onto fabric as at the time of fabric laundering. Thus, for example, removal of the cap 10 to provide access to the detergent immediately presents the user with the fitment projecting from the removed cap, reminding the user that the fitment is ready to be used for application of prespotting composition to heavily soiled portions of the fabric, as at the precise time of laundering and in conjunction therewith, to obtain a resulting higher quality cleaning of the fabric.

As shown, the fitment has a sub-container 16a and a sub-container cap 16b, the latter being retained by the top wall 12, and specifically to its underside 12a as by means of adhesive, double tape, VELCRO stripping, or other means, each of which is represented by the layer 19. In use, the sub-container 16a may be removed from the cap, as by reverse rotation to unscrew threads 20a and 20b. The prespotter stick carried by sub-container 16a is then exposed for use. Note that

the stick may be suitably advanced from the sub-container as by rotation of rotor 22 which serves to advance plunger 23 on a threaded stem 24. Other advancing means may be provided. The prespotter 17 may
5 comprise a stick (as in U.S. Patent 3,953,353) or a liquid, or a composition as defined subsequently herein.

The dispensing device itself can be made from plastic, glass, metal or other suitable material for holding a liquid or a solid. For a liquid prespotter,
10 the product can be delivered to the pretreatment area by a number of means including aerosol spray, pump spray, roll-on, squeeze bottle with suitable dispensing cap, etc. A solid prespotter can be packaged as described above in a push-up or screw-up container allowing the
15 user to rub the prespotter solid on the pretreatment area and expose fresh material as needed.

The detergent container can be made from any suitable material including polyethylene, polypropylene, PVC and other plastics, glass, metal or paperboard.
20 In the case of paperboard, a suitable moisture barrier would be advantageous to maintain the product's effectiveness during storage and use.

In Fig. 2, the elements bearing the same numbers as in Fig. 1 are the same. The fitment cap 16b in addition has a radially projecting flange 23a extending
5 over the rim 10b of the bottle neck 10a and retained on that rim by the underside 12a of the bottle cap 11. Thus, the fitment 16 is completely detachable from the cap 11 when the bottle is removed
10 from the neck 10a.

In Fig. 3, the elements bearing the same numbers as in Fig. 1 are the same. The cap top wall 12

in addition has an integral sleeve 24b depending therefrom, within the bottle neck. The fitment cap 16b may extend telescopically into the sleeve bore 24a, and a flange 25 on the cap may removably snap into an annular recess 26 in the bore wall, as shown.

In Fig. 13, the elements bearing the same numbers as in Fig. 1 are the same. The cap top wall 12 in addition has an integral sleeve 27 depending therefrom, within the bottle neck. The fitment sub-container 16b in this embodiment has threaded connection with the sleeve 27, as afforded by threads 28 and 29. The fitment sub-container cap 16a is thus presented to the user. He may detach the cap 16a and pull the cap and a prespotter stick 29a completely free of the sub-container 16b. Both cap and sub-container frictionally interfit at 30, other methods of connection being usable. Fig. 4 is like Fig. 13 except the fitment 116 is in one piece and has an open top at 117, directly below wall 12. Fitment thread 28 engages sleeve thread 29. Prespotter granules in the fitment appear at 118.

In Fig. 15, the elements bearing the same numerals as in Fig. 1 are the same. The fitment cap 16b and the bottle cap top wall 12 include removably inter-fitting snap connection elements, as for example small flanged boss or plug 31 depending from top wall 12 and

received through an opening 32 in the fitment cap top wall 33. Opening 32 is slightly smaller in diameter than the flange 31a, providing a snap-on interfit. Other forms of snap connection are usable.

5 In Fig. 12, the elements bearing the same numerals as in Fig. 1 are the same. The fitment sub-container 16a has a side wall 35 integrally moulded with the bottle cap top wall 12, at 35a, and wall 35 projects and is externally threaded at the upper exterior side of
10 the wall 12. Sub-container cap 16b' is internally threaded at 36 to engage the external thread 37 on wall 35, as shown. Thus, cap 16b' is easily removable, exteriorly, to allow pouring or other dispensing of the prespotter 17' which may be in liquid or flowable
15 granules, or other form.

 In Fig. 11, the fitment 16 is primarily (as for example completely) located outside and above the cap top wall 12, and auxiliary means is provided to retain the fitment in position, just above wall 12. In the example,
20 such auxiliary means has the form of a thin-walled plastic overcap 39, having a top wall 40 located to compressively retain the fitment vertically between walls 40 and 12, as shown. The overcap depending skirt 41 is removably mounted on the bottle cap, so that it may be
25 easily detached. As shown, two lips 42 engage the lower

rim 43 of the cap 11, and may be pulled free (see arrows 44) to release the overcap, providing access to the fitment 16.

In Fig. 14, the fitment 44 includes a sub-
5 container 45 integral with the bottle cap 11, and
extending thereabove. Sub-container cap structure 46 is
connected to the sub-container 45, to allow dispensing
of the flowable prespotter composition. As shown, the cap
structure includes first and second walls 48 and 49, each
10 containing ports 48a and 49a normally out of
registration. The walls extend adjacent one another, and
are relatively rotatable (i.e. wall 49 may rotate relative
to wall 48, for example) to bring ports 48a and 49a into
registration, allowing dispensing of prespotter. Wall 49
15 is shown as having a skirt 50 with annular detent
connection at 51 to the sub-container wall 45a, allowing
rotation of the skirt and wall 49. Flowable prespotter
granules are indicated at 17'.

In Fig. 5, the bottle neck 10a has an internal
20 ledge or ledges 52 seating the fitment sub-container 53.
The latter has a flanged undersurface 53a engaging the
ledge, which may be annular. In Fig. 6, the modified
ledge 52' tapers downwardly, and cooperatively engages or
seats the frusto-conical outer surface 53' of the fitment
25 sub-container 53, to position the fitment. Caps for the

fitment sub-container appear at 54 in Figs. 5 and 6, and the fitments are loosely contained within the bottle neck to be completely removable when the bottle cap 11 is removed.

- 5 In Fig. 9, the bottle neck 10a has an upper rim 55, and an external flange 56 on the fitment 16 seats on that rim to retain the fitment sub-container 16a within the neck 10a, and the sub-container cap 16b projecting upwardly within the cap upper interior 57.
- 10 The lower edge or rim 58a of the cap skirt 58 seats and seals against the bottle shoulder 60 between neck 10a and bottle wall taper 10b. In Fig. 10, the bottle neck 10a has an internal integral flange or shoulder 61; and an external flange 62 on the fitment 16 seats on that
- 15 flange 61. The flange is annular, and the fitment sub-container 16a projects downwardly through the flange into the bottle upper interior 63. Top wall 12 of cap 11 seats and seals on the upper rim 55 of the neck 10a.

- In Fig. 8 a receptacle 64 has an external
- 20 flange 65 seating on the bottle neck rim, and retained in position by the top wall 12 of the cap 11. The upwardly opening receptacle extends downwardly within the bottle neck 10a, and fitment 16 is loosely received in the receptacle, and confined between bottom wall 66
- 25 of the receptacle and top wall 12. Receptacle 64 is

removable after cap 11 is removed.

In Fig. 7, the bottle 10 has side wall structure that forms a lateral hand reception opening 66 and a manually graspable handle 67 associated with that opening. The wall structure includes vertical walls 68 and 69, and wall upper portion 70 presented internally of the bottle and generally upwardly toward neck 10a and neck opening 71. The fitment 16 is seated at 72 on wall upper portion 70, within upper interior 73 of the bottle, and also extends upwardly into and within the neck opening 71, as shown. The fitment may be sufficiently large in diameter so as to be retained in position by the neck and by the wall portion 70. The opening 66 may be merely an indent, and other than associated with a handle. See also flowable detergent granules at 80, filling the bottle. In Fig. 16, the fitment 16 is received within the opening or indent 66, removably retained as by frictional engagement with the wall structure, as at points 74 and 75.

In Fig. 17, the fitment 85 extends externally of the bottle 10 and is attached thereto, as per example at the vertical location 85a, merging with the bottle side wall. Thus, the vertically elongated fitment may include a portion 85b forming a bottle handle associated with lateral opening 87 through the

bottle for finger reception. The fitment is shown to extend upwardly from a location 85c near the bottom of the bottle to a location 85d near the top of the bottle. Fitment cap 88 is exposed externally of the bottle and its cap 11, and is offset laterally from cap 11, so that if cap 88 is removed, the flowable (liquid or dry) prespotter contents of the fitment container can be poured onto fabric to be washed, and if cap 88 is replaced and cap 11 removed, detergent can be poured into the wash water.

In Fig. 18, the carton 89 (as for example cardboard) contains detergent such as dry granules seen at 90. A pour spout appears at 91. The fitment 16 is carried in a separate compartment 92 defined by the carton, as for example by carton walls 93-95 at the top of the carton. A flap 96 is releasable to allow fitment removal.

PRESPOTTER

Prespotters in the form of liquids, powders, aerosols and sticks are known, and are designed to deliver a concentrated amount of effective stain removal ingredient to the stained or heavily soiled area of the garment. Common stain removal ingredients incorporated in laundry prespotter compounds are surfactants, solvents, bleaches, and enzymes. See in this regard

U.S. Patent 3,953,353 to Barrett et al, disclosing a stick form prespotter.

A. Surfactants

Surfactants are classed as anionics, nonionics, cationics, amphoterics and zwitterionics. The anionic and nonionic surfactants find the greatest utility in laundry prespotters. Suitable surfactants are described in "McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers 1982 Annual" and are listed by trade name and chemical type. Without going into great detail, the suitable anionic surfactants include organic sulfonates, sulfates, phosphate and phosphonates which contain hydrophilic as well as lipophilic groups. These include, for example, linear higher alkyl benzene sulfonates, higher olefin sulfonates, higher alkyl sulfonates, higher paraffin sulfonates, higher alcohol sulfates, the sulfates of condensations of higher alcohols and lower alkylene oxides, and the fatty acid soaps. The higher alkyl chain lengths will generally be from 12 to 18 carbons. The salt forming cations of these compounds are usually alkali metal cations, ammonium, amines or alkanolamines.

Nonionic surfactants useful in the prespotter product include all surface active agents possessing both lipophilic and hydrophilic groups which do not ionize in water. Suitable nonionic surfactants are the

polyoxyalkylene alkylphenols wherein the hydrophobic group contains a phenolic nucleus having a substituent alkyl group of at least 4 but preferably 8-12 carbon atoms and the hydrophilic portion is composed of at least 3 but preferably 6-100 moles of ethylene oxide or propylene oxide per mole of alkylphenol.

Also, suitable nonionic detergents are the polyoxyalkylene alcohols wherein the hydrophobic group is derived from natural or synthetic primary or secondary straight chain fatty alcohols having about 8-22 carbon atoms and the hydrophilic group is composed of at least 3 but preferably 5-100 moles of ethylene oxide or propylene oxide.

Other suitable nonionics are the polyalkylene esters of the higher organic acids usually having 8 or more carbon atoms in the acid hydrophobe and 10 or more moles of ethylene oxide as the hydrophilic group.

Further suitable nonionics are the polyalkylene alkylamides having a hydrophobic group derived from an amide of a fatty acid or ester. Also, suitable are the polyalkylene alkyalamines whose hydrophobic group is from a primary, secondary or tertiary amine and whose ethylene oxide content is sufficiently high to impact both water solubility and nonionic characteristics in neutral or alkaline environments.

A further class of suitable nonionics are the fatty acid esters of various polyols including glycols, glycerols, polyglycerol, hexitols and sugars and their polyoxyethylene condensates.

5 An additional group of suitable nonionic detergents are the polyalkylene oxide block copolymers made by condensing alkylene oxides with a hydrophobic base, itself obtained by condensing alkylene oxides with a reactive organic molecule.

10 Further suitable types of nonionic detergents include fatty alkanolamides, amine oxides, phosphine oxides, acetylenic glycols, and polyoxyethylene acetylenic glycols.

B. Solvents

15 Numerous organic compounds have found use in prespotter formulations based on their ability to solubilize oily and greasy soils, and hydrocarbon based stains such as ink. These compounds differ from the surfactants in that their mode of action is a solvent
20 effect as opposed to a surface tension reduction effect. These compounds include the lower mono, di and polyhydric alcohols, their alkyl or aryl ethers, their alkyl esters and their alkoxy derivatives. Examples are ethanol, isopropanol, ethylene glycol, glycerol, triacetate, the
25 Cellosolves (Trademark of Union Carbide) and th

Carbitols (Trademark of Union Carbide).

Other compounds exhibiting desirable solvent properties are the lower hydrocarbons and their halogenated derivatives. Examples are pentane, hexane, decane, 5 trichloroethane, perchloroethylene and carbon tetrachloride. Compounds of this type with sufficiently high vapour pressure often serve a dual function as the propellant in the aerosol products. Examples are propane, butane, and the Freons (Trademark of E.I. 10 duPont de Nemours & Co., Inc.).

C. Enzymes

Enzymes find use in prespotter products in treating protein or starch based soils which are not readily removed by the other prespotter ingredients. 15 The enzymes catalyze the breakdown of the soil into simpler compounds that can be washed away in the laundering process. Enzymes suitable for use in prespotters are well described in the patent literature and generally are alkaline or neutral pH stable 20 proteinases and/or amylases. Examples are the Esperases and Termamyl enzymes manufactured by Novo Industries A/S of Copenhagen, Denmark and the Maxacal and Maxamyl enzymes manufactured by Gist-Brocades NV. of Delft, Holland.

25

D. Bleaches

Fabric safe bleaches and in particular those bleaches that release nascent oxygen as the bleaching agent are suitable for use in a laundry prespotter. These compounds include both inorganic and organic peroxides. Examples of inorganic bleaching agents are sodium perborate, sodium percarbonate, hydrogen peroxide, and potassium peroxymonosulfate. Examples of organic oxygen bleaches include monoperoxyphthalate, alkylbutane-diperoxy acids, and diperoxydodecanedioic acids.

10 E. Other Ingredients

Other compounds find use in laundry prespotters for aesthetic, stability and physical reasons and not for their stain removal abilities. These could include perfume, fluorescent whitening agents, colourants, diluents, binders and fillers.

15 Examples of Prespotter Formulas

The following are examples of typical prespotter formulations which are usable:

I. The following is a solid prespotter composition suitable for melting and casting into sticks for use in a push-up or screw-up container, (weight percentages being indicated):

40% Igepal CO-630 (GAF's polyethoxylated nonyl-phenol)

25 30% Tergitol 15-S-40 (Union Carbide ethoxylated alcohol)

29% Carbowax 4000 (Union Carbide polyethylene glycol)

1% Esperase 4.0T (Novo Industries enzyme)

II. The following is an example of aerosol prespotter:

5 10% tetrachloroethylene

15% Neodol 23-6.5 (Shell ethoxylated alcohol)

70% C₁₀-C₁₆ hydrocarbon

5% isobutane (propellant)

III. An example of a suitable liquid prespotter is:

10 20% Neodol 23-6.5

15% Alfonic 1412-A (Conoco ether sulfate)

2% enzyme

q.s. water, perfume, dye

IV. Detergent

15 The detergent composition (indicated for example at 10 in Fig. 1) can be any of those types currently well known in the laundry detergent art, including liquids and powders. The main purpose of the detergent is to provide soil removal; however, for this invention
20 a multifunctional detergent product is the preferred embodiment. Additional available functions of the detergent compound are fabric softening, static prevention, bleaching, stain removal and/or whitening, bluing and water softening. Ingredients useful in
25 preparing detergent products include: surfactants,

builders, bleaching agents, soil suspending agents, optical brighteners, hydrotopes, dyes and perfumes, borax, enzymes, bluing, and anti soil redeposition agents.

5 Suitable surfactants for the detergent compound include those listed previously in the prespotter description. The preferred surfactants because of their cost, availability and performance are linear alkyl-benzene sulfonates, alkyl-sulfates, alkyl ether sulfates, 10 alpha olefin sulfonates, fatty acid soaps, ethoxylated nonylphenols, the ethoxylated long chain alcohols and polyalkylene oxide block copolymers. The above surfactants can be formulated alone or in combination to achieve the desired soil removal performance.

15 Alkaline builders are often incorporated, especially in dry detergent formulations. These compounds are well known in the art and serve the purpose of overcoming water hardness and boosting detergency of the product. Suitable inorganic builder salts include 20 pyrophosphates, tripoly phosphates, orthophosphates, carbonates, silicates, sesquicarbonate, bicarbonate, borates, zeolites and the like. Suitable organic builders include citrate, tartrate, gluconate, EDTA and NTA.

25 Unbuilt detergent compositions are common,

especially in liquid forms. Effective performance is achieved by providing generally higher levels of surfactants or recommending higher usage levels.

Other components of detergent composition which may be included are dyes, perfumes, fillers and diluents which tend to improve the aesthetic and processing characteristics of the product.

In order to achieve a multifunctional product, one or more of the following can be added to the detergent composition: enzymes, bleach, fabric softener/antistat. Enzymes have been described elsewhere herein and are available in the form of prills or granules for addition to dry products and as liquids for addition to liquid detergent products. Stable enzyme products, either liquid or powder can be formulated by those skilled in the art.

A preferred embodiment of this invention includes a detergent in combination with a fabric softener/antistat. The combination of fabric softeners with unbuilt liquid detergents and low alkalinity dry detergent is known in the art. The incorporation of fabric softeners, especially the preferred quaternary ammonium compounds with highly alkaline built dry detergents, however, requires a novel approach. We have found that by absorbing the cationic softener onto a

highly absorbent water soluble substrate and coating the resulting material with a finely divided solid to act as a barrier between the cationic and the alkaline builder, we can obtain a free flowing bead that when added to a dry detergent imparts effective softening/antistat properties without the stability problems previously associated with fabric softener/alkaline detergent mixtures..

The fabric softener bead is composed of the following:

- a) from about 1% to about 90% by weight porous substrate such as puffed borax, dendritic salt, and clay
- b) from about 0.5% to 75% by weight of a fabric softener mixture consisting of one or more of:
 - 1) from about 1% to 100% by weight of a material or mixture of materials known in the art to provide useful softening and/or antistatic effects on textiles, (usually alkyl quaternary ammonium or imidazolinium compounds);
 - 2) optionally and preferably from about 1% to 100% by weight of a suitable solubilizing or dispersion aid admixed with 1). Such aids may be selected from groups consisting of nonionic surfactants, amphoteric, zwitterionic

surfactants or fatty acid soaps;

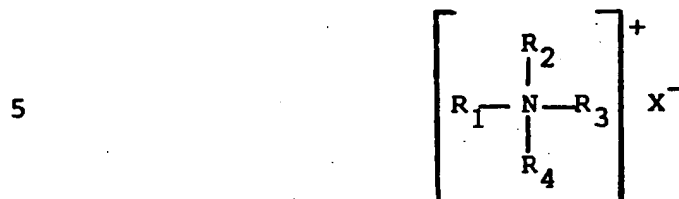
3) optionally and preferably from about 0.1 to about 25% by weight of a hardener such as a wax or high molecular weight polyethylene glycol, admixed with 1);

c) from about 1% to about 30% by weight of a finely divided solid which provides an external coating on the bead, acts as a barrier, and removes tackiness. Such a solid is selected from the group consisting of amorphous silica, starch, inorganic salts, and other anti-tacky material that dissolve in wash water.

The beads are manufactured in a suitable mixer preferably one which provides gentle agitation. The substrate material is charged into the mixer and the softener mixture applied. Once all of the substrate is coated with the softener mixture, the finely divided solid is charged to the mixer in an amount sufficient to coat the beads and make them free flowing.

The finished fabric softener beads may then be added to any dry detergent. The detergent may be spray dried, dry mixed or agglomerated. It may contain anionic, nonionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic surfactants or mixtures thereof. It may also include one or more of the auxiliary ingredients previously mentioned.

Suitable fabric softening/antistat compounds are the quaternary ammonium compounds of the following structure

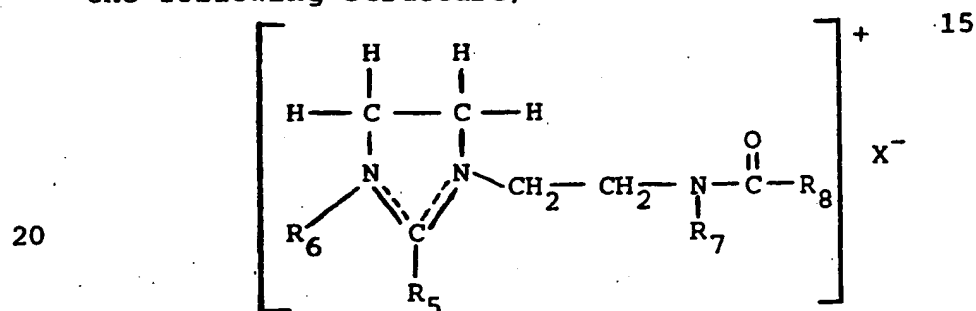


where R_1 represents an aliphatic group of from 1 to 22 carbons, or hydrogen; R_2 represents an aliphatic group of from 12 to 24 carbon atoms, R_3 and R_4

10 represent alkyl groups of from 1 to 3 carbon atoms;

X represents an anion selected from the group consisting of halogen, sulfate, methyl sulfate, phosphate, nitrate and acetate.

Other suitable fabric softening/antistat
15 compounds are the quaternary imidazoline compounds of the following structure,



where R_5 represents an aliphatic group of from 1 to 22 carbon atoms or hydrogen; R_6 represents an alkyl group of from 1 to 4 carbon atoms; R_7 represents an alkyl

25 group of from 1 to 4 carbon atoms or hydrogen; and R_8

represents an aliphatic group of from 8 to 24 carbon atoms; and X is an anion as mentioned previously.

Other useful quaternary ammonium compounds include dimethyl alkyl benzyl chlorides, complex
5 diquaternary chlorides, diamidoamine based methyl sulfates and other various other quaternary derivatives.

Examples of Detergent Formulas

While many possible detergent formulas are usable for this invention, the following examples are
10 typical detergent formulations are typical of those that can be used with highly advantageous results:

I. Liquid Detergent/Fabric Softener

5% sodium linear didecylbenzene sulfonate

10% nonylphenol ethoxylate

15 5% sodium xylene sulfonate

3% cationic fabric softener

q.s. water, perfume, dye

II. Liquid Detergent/Enzyme

20% ethoxylated lauryl alcohol

20 15% ethoxylated alcohol sulfate

2% protease enzyme

q.s. water, perfume, dye

III. Dry Detergent/Enzyme

15% sodium linear alkyl benzene sulfonate

25 10% sodium silicate

- 25% sodium tripolyphosphate
1% Esperase 4.0T enzyme
0.1% perfume
0.05% fluorescent whitening agent
5 q.s. sodium sulfate
IV. Dry Detergent/Bleach/Enzyme/Fabric Softener
15% sodium silicate
22% fabric softener bead*
6% sodium percarbonate
10 31% sodium carbonate
10% sodium chloride
4% ethoxylated nonylphenol
1% protease enzyme
1% Sipernat 50-S
15 * Fabric Softener Bead
50% puffed borax
30% ethoxylated nonylphenol
10% ditallow dimethyl quaternary ammonium chloride
10% Sipernat 50-S (amorphous silica)
20 In the above, the indicated percentages are approximate
and by weight.

From the above, it will be understood that the
detergent composition as at 100 is in flowable form, and
is characterised as having soil removal properties as
25 well as having one or more of the following properties

or capabilities:

- fabric softening
- statistat
- enzymatic dissolution of protein and/or
- 5 carbohydrate bound soils
- bleaching
- fabric whitening
- water softening
- soil suspending or suspension

10 It will also be understood that the bottle, as
at 10 and/or 10a, may have a transparent (glass, plastic,
etc.) side wall, and that the fitment dispensing
container (as for example at 16) may extend within the
bottle to an extent such that the dispensing container
15 can be seen sidewardly through the bottle side wall. In
this regard, the dispensing container may also have a
transparent side wall (16a for example) whereby the
prespotter composition can also be seen through both
such transparent side walls.

CLAIMS:

1. A container combination comprising
 - a) a first openable container (10) containing
a detergent composition for use in home laundering of
5 fabrics, and characterised by
 - b) a dispensing container (16) containing a
fabric prespotter composition, and forming a fitment,
c) the fitment carried by the first
container to be readily detachable at least in part for
10 dispensing the prespotter composition onto fabric as at
the time of fabric laundering.
 2. A combination as claimed in claim 1,
characterised in that the first container (10) is a
bottle having a removable cap (11).
 - 15 3. A combination as claimed in claim 1,
characterised in that the first container is a carton
(89).
 4. A combination as claimed in claim 2,
characterised in that the bottle has a neck 10a and the
20 cap (11) has a top wall (12) and a depending skirt (13)
that extends in interfitting relation with said neck,
and the fitment (16) is retained by said cap top wall.
 5. A combination as claimed in claim 4,
characterised in that the fitment (16) is attached to
25 the underside (12a) of the cap top wall (12).

6. A combination as claimed in claim 5,
characterised in that the fitment (16) includes a sub-
container (16a) containing the prespotter composition,
and a removable sub-container cap (16b) which is
5 attached to said underside of the cap top wall.

7. A combination as claimed in claim 1,
characterised in that the fitment includes a sub-container
(16a) containing the prespotter composition, and a
removable sub-container cap (16b) and including
10 manipulable means (22, 23, 24) associated with the sub-
container for effecting progressive dispensing of the
prespotter composition after removal of the sub-container
cap.

8. A combination as claimed in claim 4,
15 characterised in that the fitment has a cap (16b) with a
flange (23a) which is retained between the cap top wall
(12) and the top of said bottle neck.

9. A combination as claimed in claim 4,
characterised in that the cap top wall has a sleeve
20 (24b) depending therefrom within the bottle neck, and
the fitment has a sub-container (16a) containing the
prespotter composition, and a sub-container cap (16b)
from which the sub-container is removable, the sub-
container cap having frictional interfit with said
25 sleeve.

10. A combination as claimed in claim 4, characterised in that the cap top wall has a sleeve (27) depending therefrom within the bottle neck, the fitment having threaded interconnection with said sleeve.

5 11. A combination as claimed in claim 4, characterised by removably interfitting snap connection elements (31, 32) carried by the fitment and said cap top wall.

10 12. A combination as claimed in claim 4, characterised in that the fitment includes a sub-container integrally moulded with said bottle cap top wall, and a sub-container cap removably attached to one of the sub-container and said top wall.

15 13. A combination as claimed in claim 12, characterised in that the fitment sub-container cap (16b') is presented at the exterior side of the bottle cap top wall (12).

20 14. A combination as claimed in claim 4, characterised in that the fitment is primarily located outside and above said cap top wall, and including auxiliary means (42, 43) retaining the fitment on the bottle cap.

25 15. A combination as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the bottle has a neck, there being an internal ledge (52) on the said neck seating the

the fitment (53).

16. A combination as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the bottle has a neck with an upper rim, there being an external flange on the fitment
5 seating on said rim, and within the cap.

17. A combination as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the bottle has a neck with an upper rim (55), there being a receptacle having an external flange (56) seating on the rim and retained by
10 the cap, the receptacle extending within the bottle neck, the fitment received within the receptacle.

18. A combination as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the bottle has a neck and side wall structure that forms a lateral opening, said wall
15 structure having an upper portion (52') presented internally of the bottle and generally upwardly toward a neck opening defined by said neck, the fitment (53) seated on said wall structure upper portion and also extending within said neck opening.

20 19. A combination as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the bottle has side wall structure that forms a lateral opening (66), said fitment (16) being received in said lateral opening below the level of said cap.

25 20. A combination as claimed in claim 2,

characterised in that the fitment 85 extends externally of the bottle and is attached thereto, the fitment including a detachable cap (88) exposed exteriorly of the bottle neck.

5 21. A combination as claimed in claim 20, characterised in that the fitment includes a portion forming a bottle handle.

 22. A combination as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that the fitment is carried in an
10 auxiliary compartment defined by the carton.

 23. A combination as claimed in any of claims 1 to 22, characterised in that the prespotter consists of one of the following:

- i) stick
 ii) liquid
15 iii) powder
 iv) aerosol,

and contains a concentrated amount of a fabric stain removal ingredient selected from the following:

- 20 x₁) surfactants
 x₂) solvents
 x₃) bleaches
 x₄) enzymes.

 24. A combination as claimed in any of
25 claims 1 to 22, characterised in that the prespotter

consists essentially of one of the following compositions A, B, C, and D:

5 A - about 40% polyethoxylated nonylphenol
 about .30% ethoxylated alcohol
 about 29% polyethylene glycol
 about 1% enzyme

 B - about 10% tetrachloroethylene
 about 15% ethoxylated alcohol
 about 70% hydrocarbon having 10-16 carbon
10 atoms
 about 5% hydrocarbon propellant

 C - about 20% ethoxylated alcohol
 about 15% ether sulfate
 about 2% enzyme

15 q.s. water, perfume, dye

 D - any of the stick compositions described
 in U.S. Patent 3,953,353.

25. A method of laundering fabric, comprising
the steps of

20 a) providing a first volume of detergent a
 portion of which is to be added to fabric laundry wash
 water, and characterised by

 b) providing a second and smaller volume of
 a prespotter composition in close transported
25 association with said first volume of detergent for

presentation at the time of laundering,

c) and separating some of said prespotter composition from said close association with the detergent volume and applying same to a soiled portion
5 or portions of fabric that is thereafter laundered in said wash water containing said added portion of detergent.

26. A method as claimed in claim 25, characterised by d) adding said detergent portion and fabric to the wash water in a washing machine and
10 initiating operation of said machine to launder the fabric, said c) step being carried out just prior to said addition of the fabric to the wash water.

27. A method as claimed in claim 25, characterised by

15 i) providing a container containing said first volume of detergent,

ii) providing a sub-container containing said smaller volume of prespotter composition, and

20 iii) mounting said sub-container in close transported association with said container.

28. A method as claimed in claim 33, characterised in that said iii) step includes mounting the sub-container in transported relation to the container as defined in any one of claims 1 to 24, for
25 presentation to the user of the detergent at the time

of laundering.

29. A combination as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the detergent composition is in flowable form and is characterised as having soil removal properties as well as having one or more of the following properties:

- fabric softening
- antistat
- enzymatic dissolution of protein and/or carbohydrate bound soils
- bleaching
- fabric whitening
- water softening
- soil suspending.

30. A combination as claimed in claim 1, characterised by beads admixed with the detergent and useful in a fabric aqueous laundering process to impart to the fabric, when dried, at least one of the properties i) softness, and ii) antistatic effect, each bead comprising

- a) a porous substrate,
- b) and substance adsorbed onto said substrate to produce at least one of said i) and ii) properties in the fabric.

31. A combination as claimed in claim 30,

characterised by a barrier layer formed about said bead substrate and characterised as dispersing in laundry wash water.

32. A combination as claimed in claim 31,
5 characterised in that the bead substrate is selected from the following: puffed borax, dendritic salt, and clay.

33. A combination as claimed in claim 30,
characterised by a solubilizing or dispersion aid mixed
10 with said substance and also adsorbed onto the bead substrate.

34. A combination as claimed in claim 30,
characterised by a hardener mixed with said substance
and also adsorbed onto the bead substrate.

15 35. A combination as claimed in claim 33,
characterised by a hardener mixed with said substance
and aid, and also adsorbed onto the bead substrate.

36. A combination as claimed in claim 32,
characterised in that said substance is cationic.

20 37. A combination as claimed in claim 32,
characterised in that said substance comprises a
material selected from the group consisting of quaternary
ammonium compounds and imidazolinium compounds.

38. A combination as claimed in claim 33,
25 characterised in that said solubilizing or dispersion

aid is selected from the following:

- x₁) ampholytic surfactants which contain both anionic and cationic moieties,
- x₂) zwitterionic surfactants which also contain both anionic and cationic moieties,
- x₃) fatty acid soap.

5
39. A combination as claimed in claim 31, characterised in that said barrier layer is water soluble and is selected from the following: amorphous silica, inorganic salts, starch and powdered dyes.

10
40. A combination as claimed in claim 30, characterised in that between about 1% and 90% of the bead weight is defined by the substrate and between about 0.5% and 75% of the bead weight is defined by said substance.

15
41. A combination as claimed in claim 35, characterised in that between 1% and 90% of the bead weight is defined by the substrate and between about 0.5% and 75% of the bead weight is defined by said substance, and said mix consists of from about 1% to 100% by weight of said substance, from about 1% to 100% by weight of said solublizing or dispersion aid, and from about 0.1% to 100% by weight of said hardener.

20
25
42. A combination as claimed in claim 40,

characterised by from about 1% to about 30% by weight of a barrier layer in finely divided solid form extending about said substrate and adsorbed substance and characterised as dispersing in laundry wash water.

5 43. A combination as claimed in claim 41, characterised by from about 1% to about 30% by weight of a barrier layer in finely divided solid form extending about said substrate and adsorbed substance and characterised as dispersing in laundry wash water.

10 44. A combination as claimed in any of claims 30 to 43, characterised in that multiple beads as defined are admixed with dry laundry detergent.

 45. A method as claimed in claim 25, characterised by beads admixed with the detergent and
15 useful in a fabric aqueous laundering process to impart to the fabric, when dried, at least one of the properties i) softness, and ii) antistatic effect, each bead comprising

 a) a porous substrate,
20 b) and substance adsorbed onto said substrate to produce at least one of said i) and ii) properties in the fabric.

 46. A method as claimed in claim 45, characterised by a barrier layer formed about said bead
25 substrate and characterised as dispersing in laundry

wash water, and allowing said barrier to so disperse in the wash water.

47. A method as claimed in claim 46, characterised in that the bead substrate is selected
5 from the group that consists of puffed borax, dendritic salt, and clay.

48. A method as claimed in claim 45, characterised by a solubilizing or dispersion aid mixed with said substance and also adsorbed onto the bead
10 substrate.

49. A method as claimed in claim 45, characterised by a hardener mixed with said substance and also adsorbed onto the bead substrate.

50. A method as claimed in claim 48,
15 characterised by a hardener mixed with said substance and aid, and also adsorbed onto the bead substrate.

51. A method as claimed in claim 47, characterised in that said substance is cationic.

52. A method as claimed in claim 47,
20 characterised in that said substance comprises a material selected from the following: quaternary ammonium compounds and imidazolinium compounds.

53. A method as claimed in claim 48, characterised in that said solubilizing or dispersion
25 aid is selected from the following:

- x₁) ampholytic surfactants which contain both anionic and cationic moieties,
x₂) zwitterionic surfactants which also contain both anionic and cationic moieties.

5

- x₃) fatty acid soap.

54. A method as claimed in claim 46, characterised in that said barrier layer is water soluble and is selected from the following: amorphous silica, inorganic salts, starch and powdered dyes.

10

55. A method as claimed in claim 45, characterised in that between about 1% and 90% of the bead weight is defined by the substrate and between about 0.5% and 75% of the bead weight is defined by said substance.

15

56. A method as claimed in claim 50, characterised in that between 1% and 90% of the bead weight is defined by the substrate and between about 0.5% and 75% of the bead weight is defined by said substance, and said mix consists of from about 1% to 100% by weight of said substance, from about 1% to 100% by weight of said solubilizing or dispersion aid, and from about 0.1% to 100% by weight of said hardener.

20

57. A method as claimed in claim 55, characterised by from about 1% to about 30% by weight

25

of a barrier layer in finely divided solid form
extending about said substrate and adsorbed substance
and characterised as dispersing in laundry wash water.

58. A method as claimed in claim 56,
5 characterised by from about 1% to about 30% by weight
of a barrier layer in finely divided solid form
extending about said substrate and adsorbed substance
and characterised as dispersing in laundry wash water.

59. A method as claimed in any of claims 45
10 to 58, characterised in that multiple beads as defined
are admixed with dry laundry detergent.

60. A combination as claimed in claim 1,
characterised in that said detergent has a composition
selected from the following:

- 15 I. Liquid Detergent/Fabric Softener
about 5% sodium linear dodecylbenzene
sulfate
about 10% nonylphenol ethoxylate
about 5% sodium xylene sulfonate
20 about 3% cationic fabric softener
q.s. water, perfume, dye
- II. Liquid Detergent/Enzyme
about 20% ethoxylated lauryl alcohol
about 15% ethoxylated alcohol sulfate
25 about 2% protease enzyme
q.s. water, perfume, dye

III. Dry Detergent/Enzyme

about 15% sodium linear alkyl benzene
sulfonate

about 10% sodium silicate

5 about 25% sodium tripolyphosphate

about 1% Esperase 4.0T enzyme

about 0.1% perfume

about 0.5% fluorescent whitening agent

q.s. sodium sulfate

10 IV. Dry Detergent/Bleach/Enzyme/Fabric Softener

about 15% sodium silicate

about 22% fabric softener bead

about 6% sodium percarbonate

about 31% sodium carbonate

15 about 10% sodium chloride

about 4% ethoxylated nonylphenol

about 1% protease enzyme

about 1% Sipernat 50-S

and wherein the fabric softener bead consists essentially

20 of

about 50% puffed borax

about 30% ethoxylated nonylphenol

about 10% ditallow dimethyl quaternary

ammonium chloride

25 about 10% Sipernat 50-S (amorphous silica).

61. A combination as claimed in claim 2,
characterised in that the bottle has a transparent side
wall and the dispensing container extends within the
bottle, whereby the dispensing container and the
5 detergent can be seen sidewardly through the bottle
transparent side wall.

62. A combination as claimed in claim 61,
characterised in that the dispensing container also has
a transparent side wall whereby the prespotter
10 composition can also be seen through both said
transparent side walls.

FIG. 1.

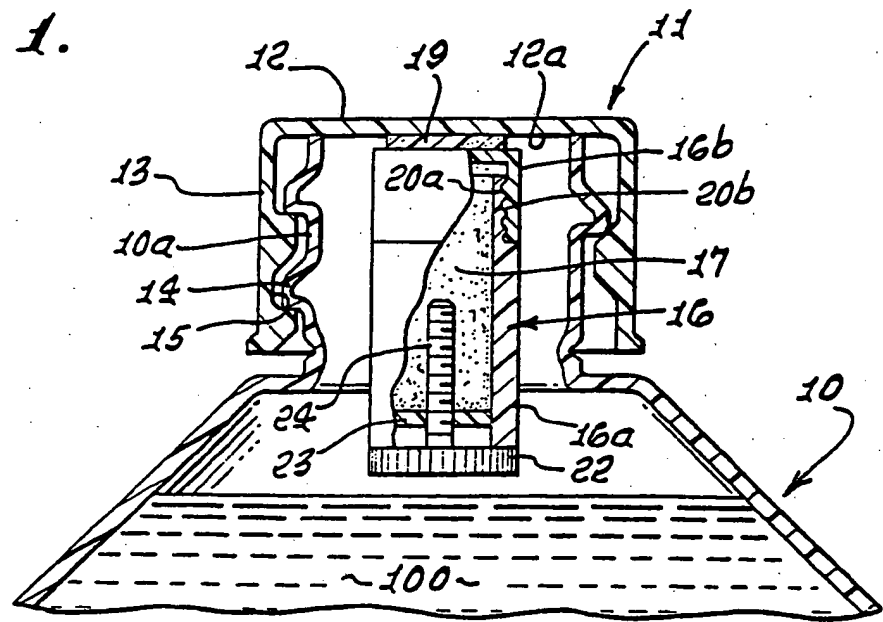


FIG. 2.

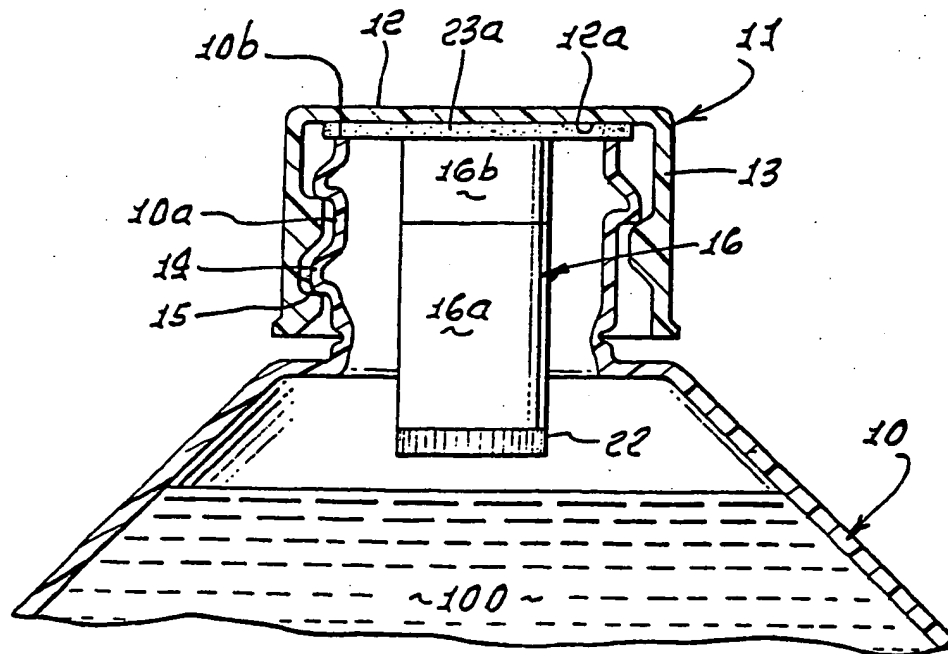


FIG. 3.

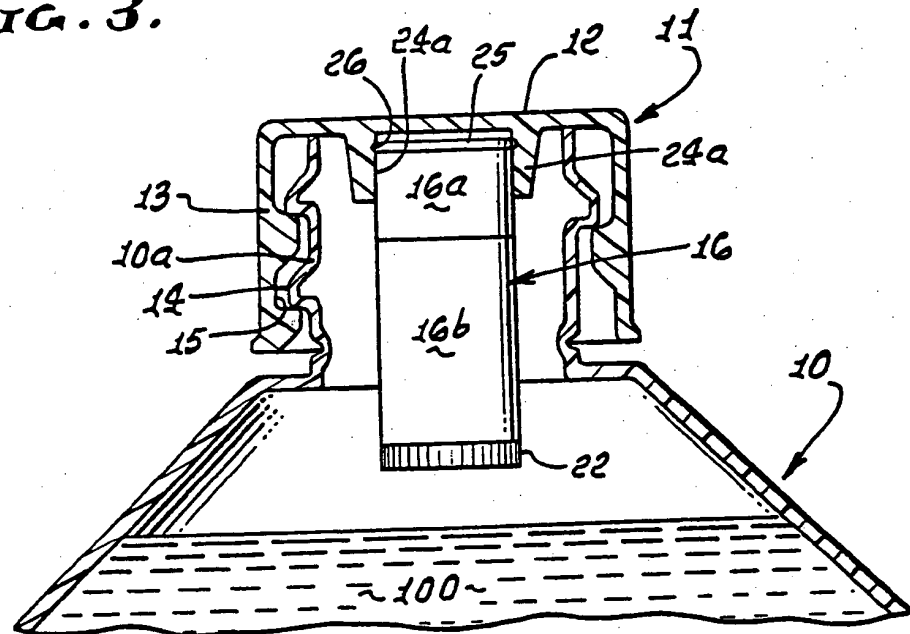


FIG. 4.

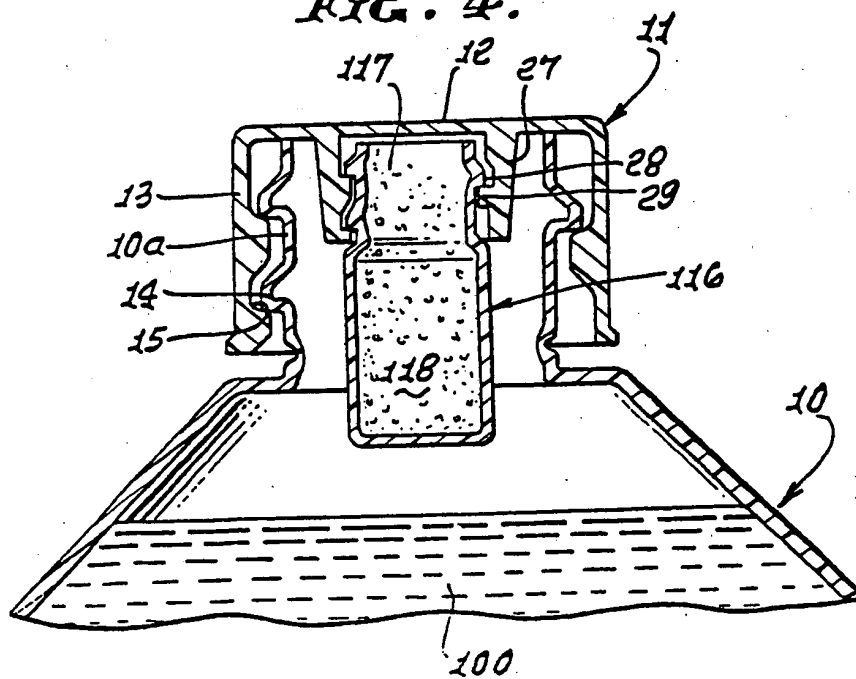


FIG. 5.

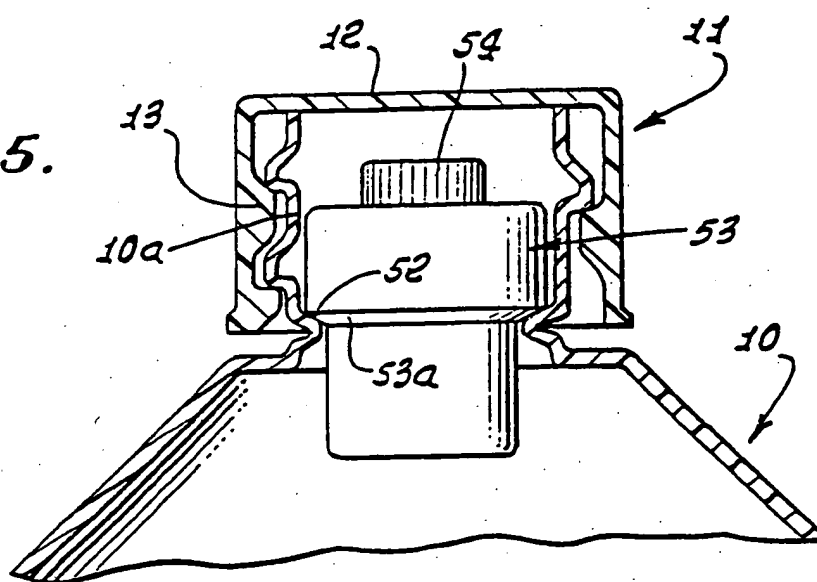


FIG. 6.

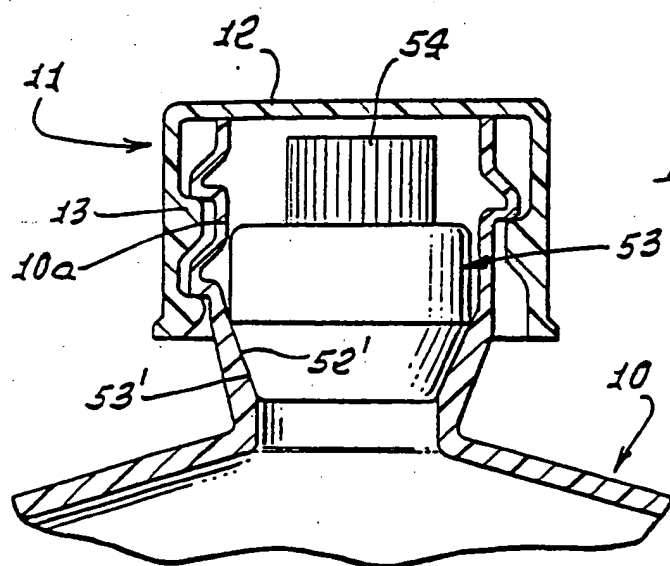


FIG. 7.

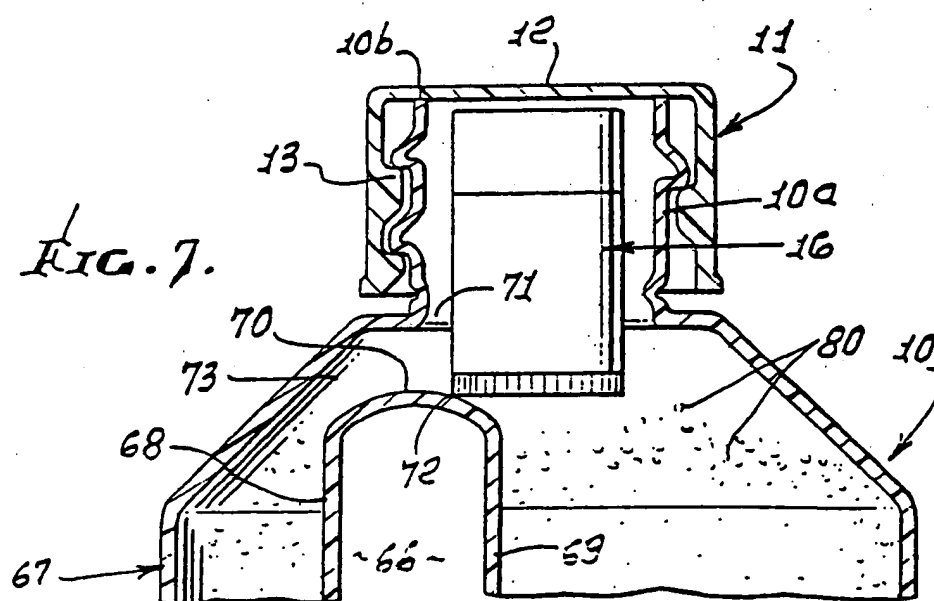


FIG. 8.

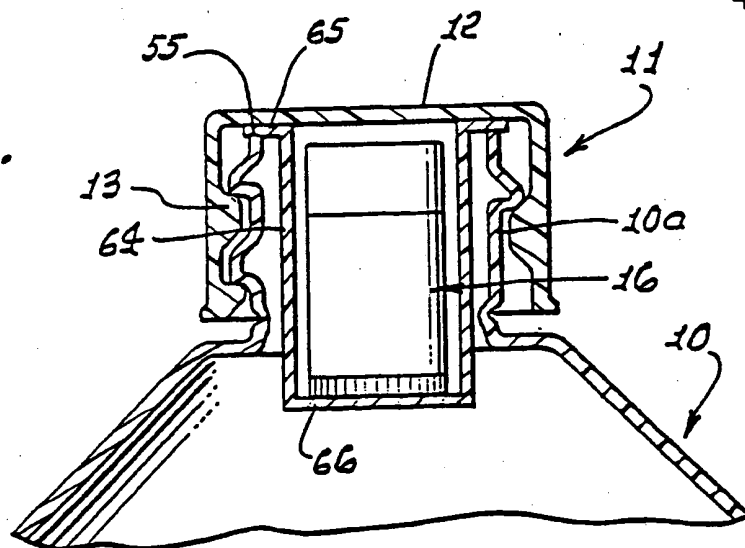


FIG. 9.

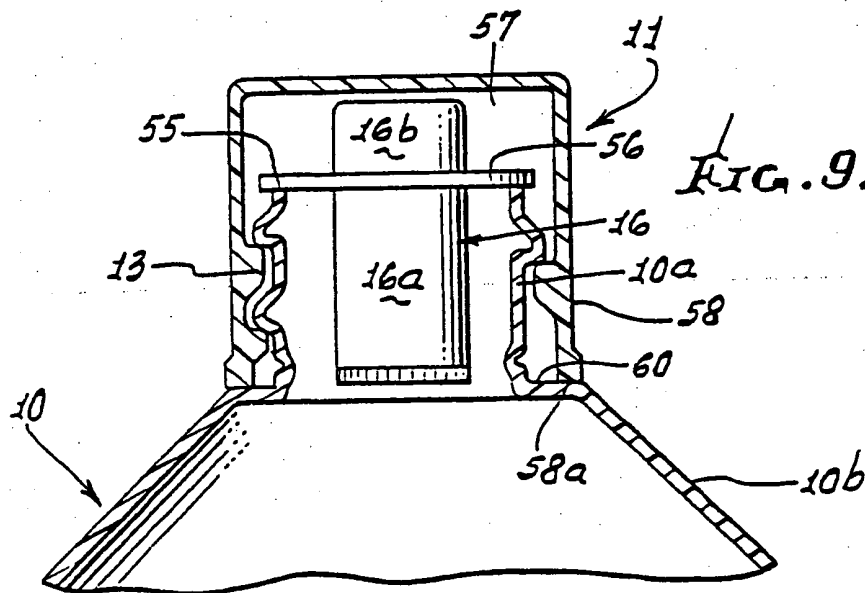


FIG. 10.

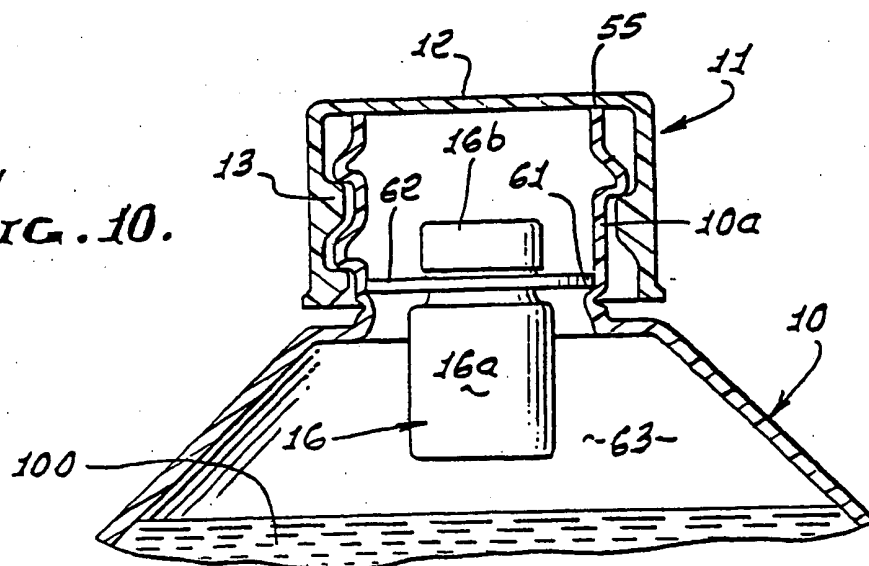


FIG. 11.

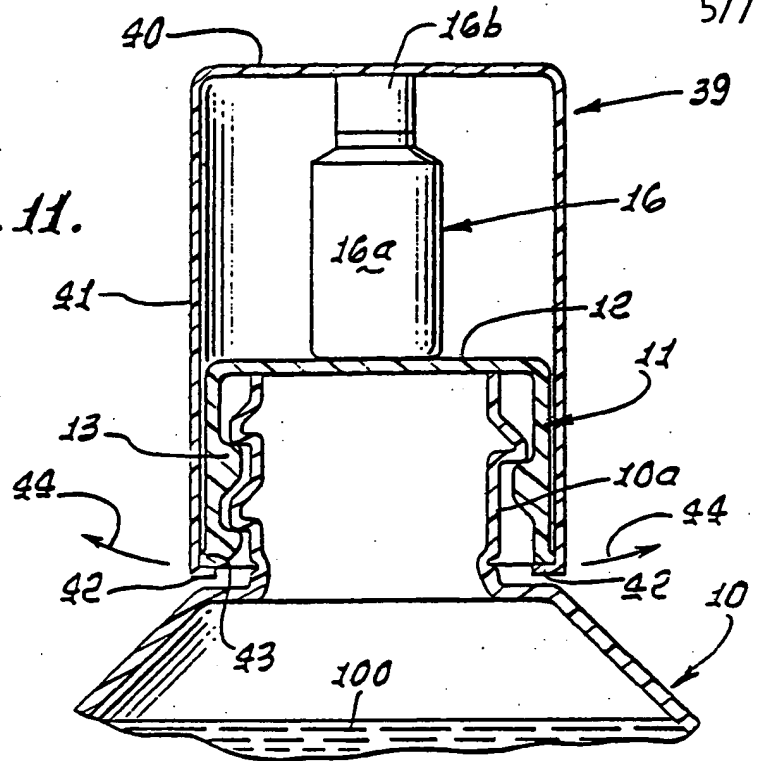


FIG. 12.

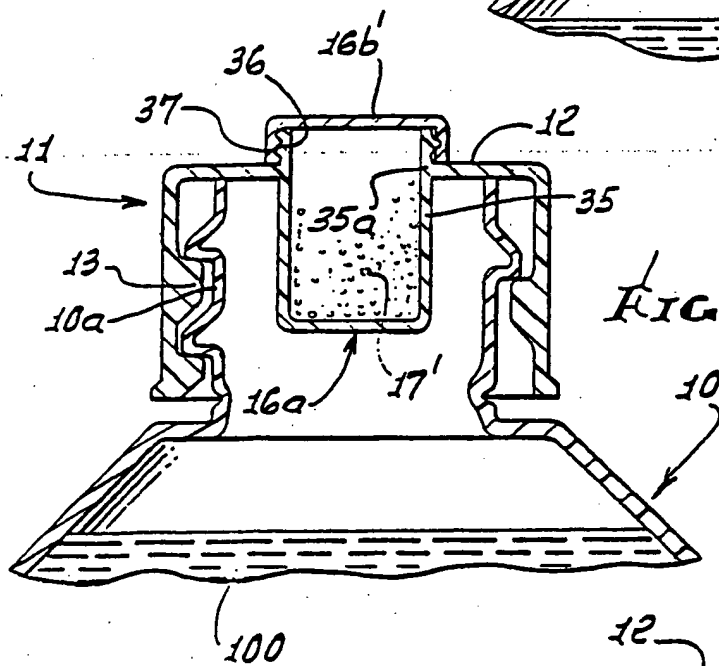


FIG. 13.

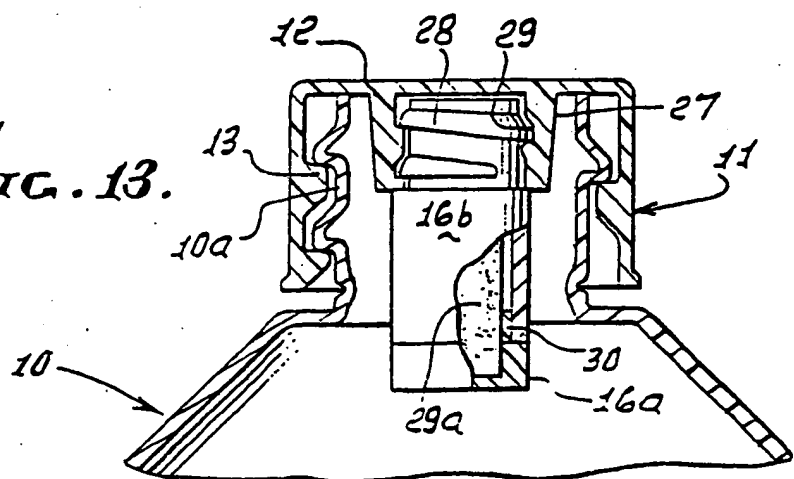


FIG. 14.

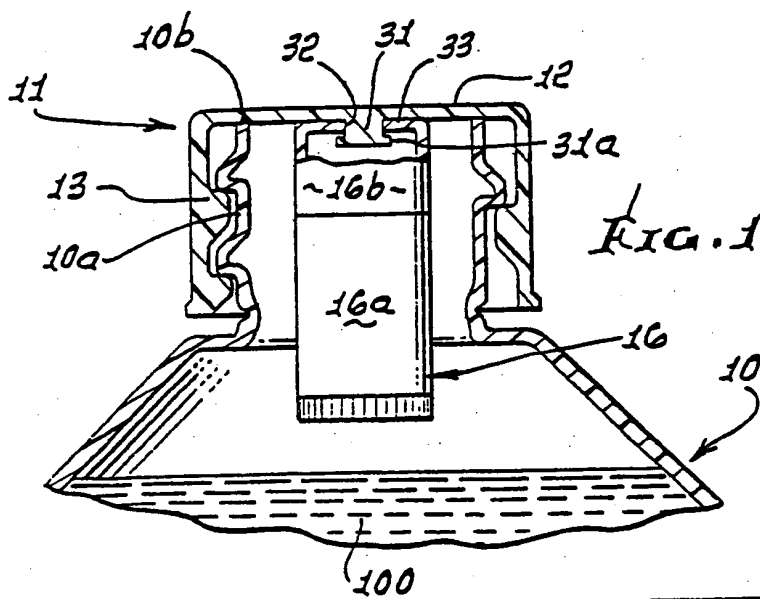
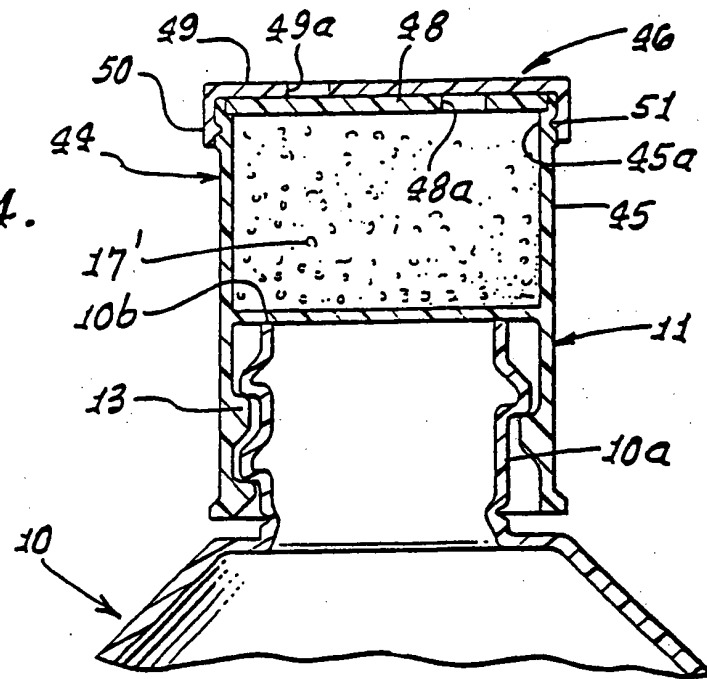
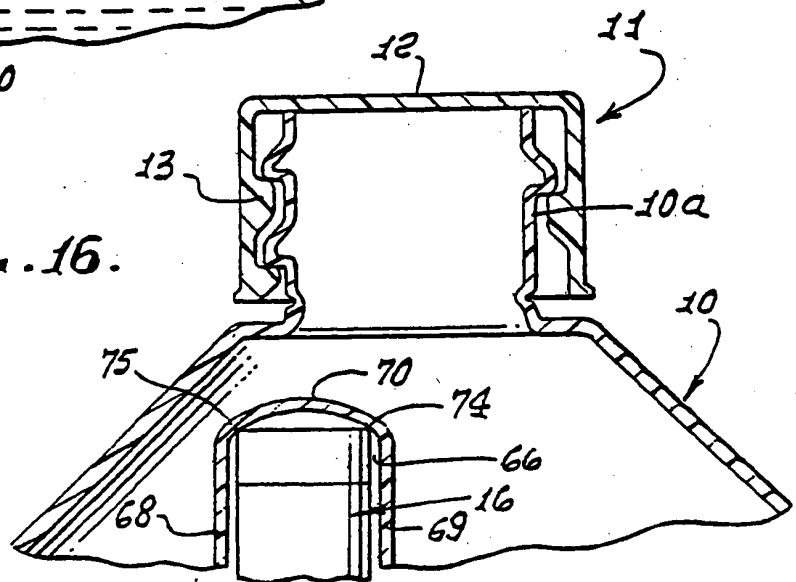
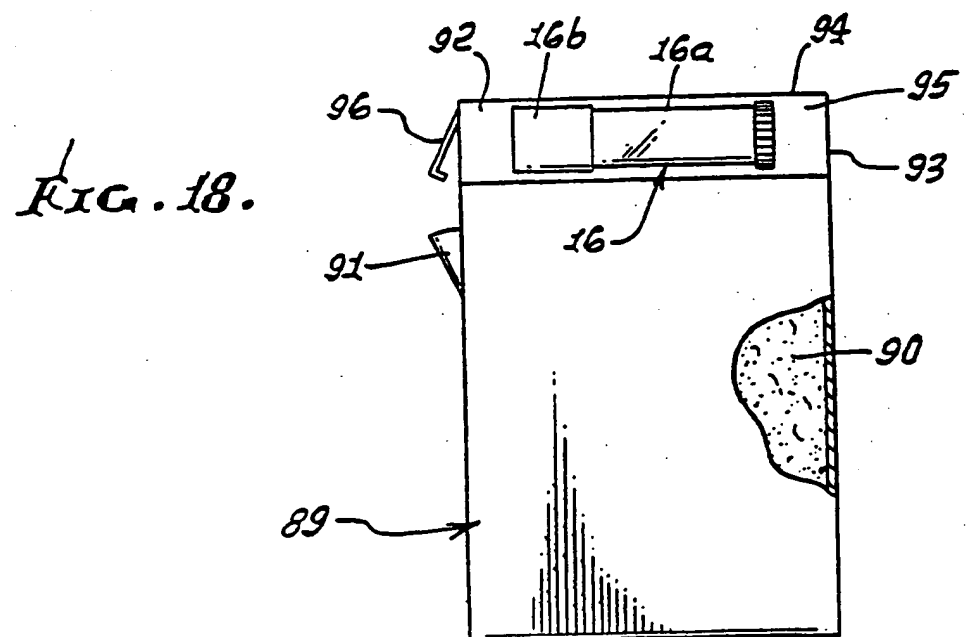
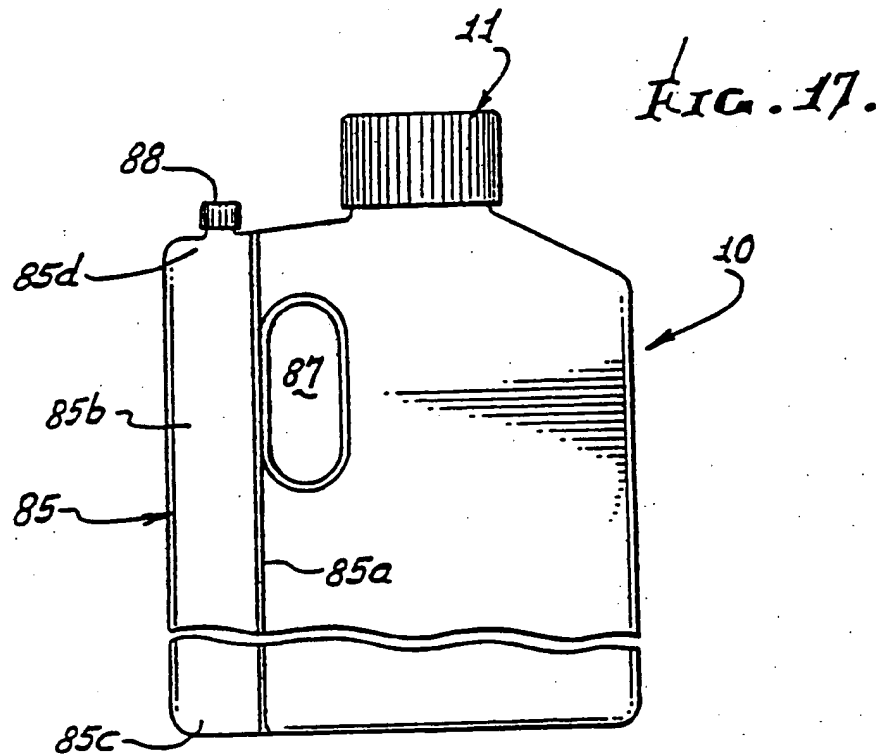
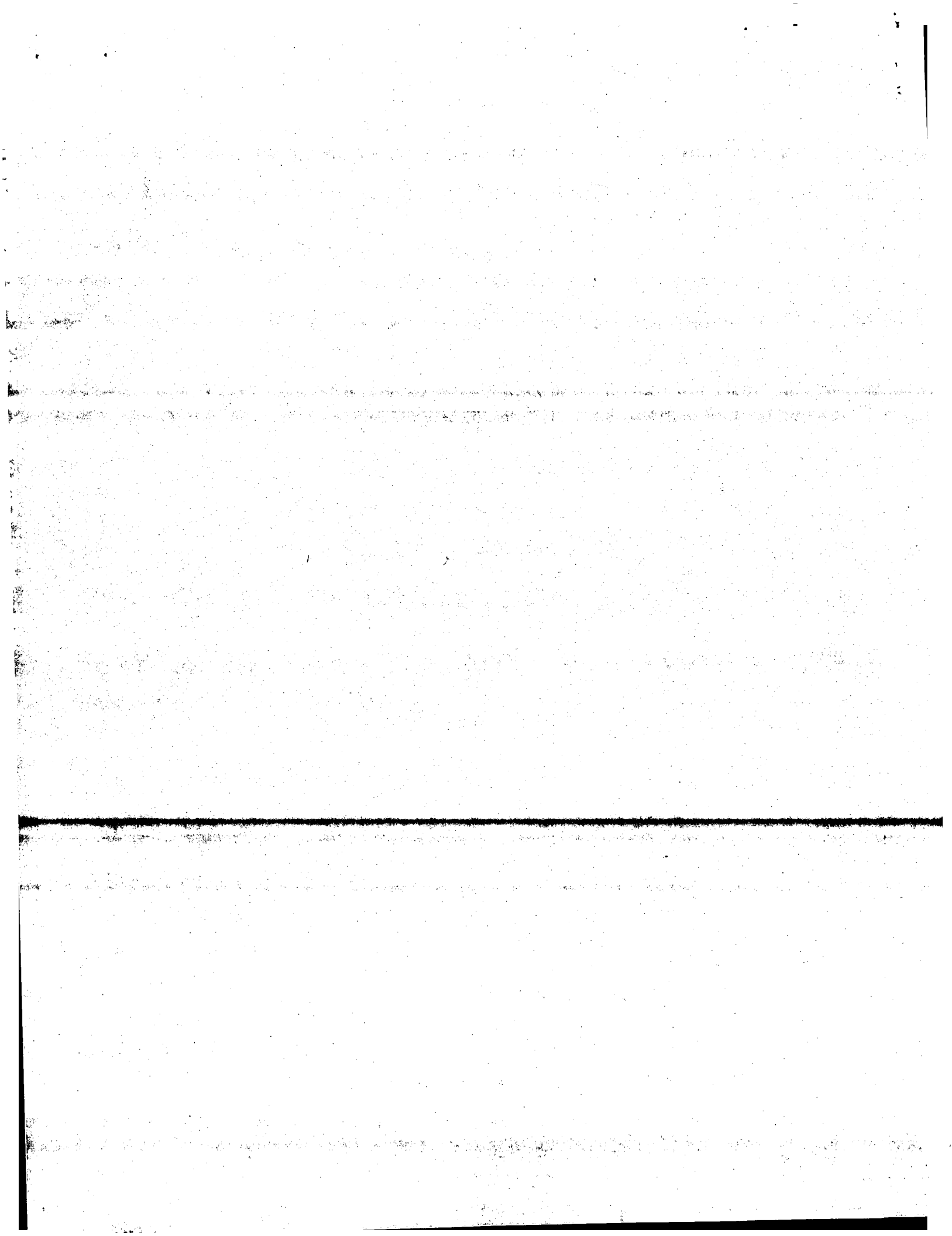


FIG. 15.

FIG. 16.







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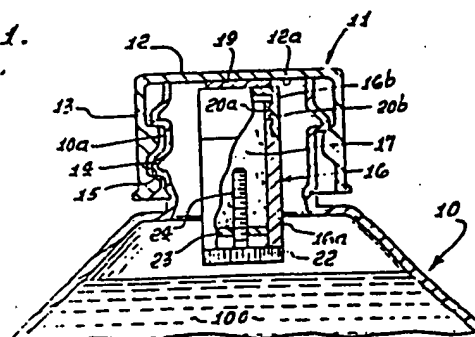
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54 Multifunctional laundry product and employment of same during fabric laundering.

57 The invention relates generally to products useful for home laundering, and more particularly to a product which incorporates a prespotter with a detergent and having one or more of the following separate functions: detergency, fabric softening, stain removal, bleaching, and bluing; with the advantage being that both the detergent and prespotter are uniquely packaged together (in 10 and 16) as one product, negating the need to purchase and store separate products for each end use function, and also, unavoidably providing presentation of the prespotter to the detergent user at the time of laundering. The invention also concerns methods of use of such products during laundering.

Fig. 1.





015765L

Application number

EP 85 30 2408

PO Form 1503 03 82



CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

X LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

- 1) Claims 1,2,4-6,8-17,61,62: Container, in form of bottle, with fitment
- 2) Claims 1,3,22: Container, in form of carton, with fitment
- 3) Claims 1,7: Means for progressive dispensing of product contained in fitment
- 4) Claims 1,18,19: Sidewall structure of container
- 5) Claims 1,20,21: Multi-compartment container
- 6) Claims 1,23,24: Prespotter composition and form
- 7) Claims 25-28: Method of laundering fabric
- 8) Claims 1,29-60: Detergent form and composition

- ☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:
- ☒ None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims,

namely claims: 2,4-6,8-17,61,62 and 1 partially



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

0157653

Application number

EP 85 30 2408

- 2 -

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 4)
X	US-A-2 072 630 (FERRY) * Page 1, left-hand column, line 33 - right-hand column, line 5; figures 1,2,4 *	1,2,4, 15,61, 62	
X	GB-A- 676 072 (CROSSE & BLACKWELL CO.) * Page 1, lines 67-86; figure 1 *	1,2,4, 16,17	
X	US-A-1 781 094 (ALLEN) * Figure 1 *	1,2,4, 12,13	
X	US-A-1 427 820 (KAUFMAN) * Page 1, lines 45-74; figures 1-3 *	1,2,4, 6	
A	DE-C- 167 793 (HAMBURGER) * Page 2, lines 61-82; figure 1 *	1	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 4)
XX			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

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